

nests built along the sides of each section of bridge. Because this dung often solidifies, becoming harder than the bird's nest, the guano may be a suitable overwintering site.

The large numbers of bed bugs in the mud dauber cells indicate that large numbers of bugs leave the bird nests to search for overwintering sites. The mud dauber cells are probably one of the more stable structures for overwintering because they are difficult to dislodge from the bridge surface and are usually in protected areas. Although at least 20 m had to have been traveled in this case to reach the closest wasp cells, it is not uncommon to find swallow bugs 50 m from the edge of a colony (C. E. Hopla, personal communication).

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Richard S. Zack, *Department of Entomology, James Entomological Collection, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164-6432.*

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Scientific Note

HOST RECORDS FOR SOME TROPICAL PHYTOPHAGOUS AND PARASITIC INSECTS

This report documents host records of phytophagous insects, and their parasites, that were reared at the Estación de Biología Chamela. Data for the site are: MEXICO. JALISCO: Estación de Biología Chamela, 19°30' N, 105°03' W, elevations to 500 m. The climate of this site is monsoonal (Bullock, S. H. 1986. Arch. Met. Geoph. Biocl. ser. B, 36: 297–316) with a mean annual rainfall (1977–1989) of 724 mm. Vegetation is mostly tropical deciduous forest with semideciduous forest along seasonal watercourses (Lott, E. J. et al. 1987. Biotropica, 19: 228–235); the deciduous aspect and reproductive seasonality of the site is detailed elsewhere (Bullock, S. H. & J. A. Solís. 1990. Biotropica, 22: 22–35). The flora of the site has been compiled (Lott, E. J. 1985. Listados florísticos de Mexico. III. La Estación de Biología Chamela, Jalisco. Institut. Biología, UNAM, México).

Rearing data are given in Table 1. The insects reared are deposited at either the Estación de Biología Chamela, Jalisco, or at the Instituto de Biología, UNAM, México, D.F., México; specimen numbers (SN) are listed here. Taxonomic determinations were made by: A. Pescador R. (APR), C. R. Beutelspacher B. (CRB), J. Butze (JB), J. A. Chemsak (JAC), E. G. Monroe (EGM), C. W. O'Brien (CWO), J. A. Halsted (JAH), N. E. Woodly (NEW), B. E. Cooper (BEC) and D. R. Whitehead (DRW).

Table 1. Rearing data.

Lepidoptera

Noctuidae:

Eudocima serpentifera (Walker), det. CRB, (SN 2295); ex leaves of *Disciphania mexicana* Bullock (Menispermaceae), August.

Notodontidae:

Heterocampa alector Druce, det. CRB, (SN 1837); ex leaves of *Gouania rosei* Wiggins (Rhamnaceae), July.

Pyralidae:

Hyalopsila sp. nr. *semibrunella* Ragonot, det. EGM, (SN 905, 910, 1999–2003); ex phloem of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae), March–July.

Hyalopsila sp. ?, (SN 2004, 2005); ex trunk phloem of *Cnidoscolus spinosus* Lundell (Euphorbiaceae), April.

Sphingidae:

Aellopos tantalus zonata (Druce), det. CRB, (SN 1836); ex leaves of *Ruellia albiflora* Fernald (Acanthaceae), July.

Xylophanes turbata (H. Edwards), det. SHB, (SN 2292); ex leaves of *Hamelia versicolor* A. Gray (Rubiaceae), August.

Pachylia ficus L., det. CRB, (SN 2294); ex leaves of *Chlorophora tinctoria* (L.) Gaudichaud-Beaupré (Moraceae), October–December.

Eumorpha satellitia (L.), det. SHB, (SN 2293); ex leaves of *Cissus* sp. (Vitaceae) (SN 1955), July.

Erinnyis alope (Drury), det. APR, (SN 455, 463); ex leaves of *Carica papaya* L. (Caricaceae), June.

Erinnyis ello (L.), det. SHB, (SN 566); ex leaves of *Cnidoscolus spinosus* Lundell (Euphorbiaceae), August.

Papilionidae:

Battus polydamus (L.), det. CRB, (SN 357, 366, 367, 442); ex leaves of *Aristolochia taliscana* Hooker & Arnott (Aristolochiaceae), May.

Pieridae:

Ascia josephina josepha Salvin & Godman, det. CRB, (SN 454); ex leaves of *Forchhammeria palida* Liebmann (Capparidaceae), June.

Riodinidae:

Cremla umbra Boisduval, det. CRB, (SN 1940); ex leaves of *Tillandsia makoyana* Baker and *Bromelia plumieri* (E. Morren) L. B. Smith (Bromeliaceae), October.

Nymphalidae:

Dione juno var. *cama* Reakirt, det. CRB, (SN 3026); ex principally leaves of *Passiflora* sp. (Passifloraceae), November.

Diptera

Tachinidae:

Belvosia sp., det. BEC, (SN 3022); parasite of a Sphingidae larvae on *Vitex mollis*.

Chetogena floridensis, det. BEC, (SN 3021); parasite of *Eumorpha satellitia* (L.) on *Cissus* sp.

Bibionidae:

Plecia plagiata Wiedemann, det. JB, (SN 893); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Stratiomyidae:

Allognosta sp., det. JB, (SN 968); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Cyphomyia albitarsis (Fabr.), det. NEW, (SN 2006); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Syrphidae:

Ornida obesa (Fabr.), det. JB, (SN 887); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Coleoptera

Cerambycidae:

Lagocheirus undatus (Voet), det. JAC, (SN 624, 878); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Table 1. Continued.

Curculionidae:

Rhynchophorus palmarum (L.), det. CWO, (SN 888); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Sternocoelus ? sp., det. DRW, (SN 2007); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Pseudomopsis sp. nr. *inflatis* LeConte, det. DRW, (SN 2007); ex rotting wood of *Jacaratia mexicana* A. L. P. P. de Candolle (Caricaceae).

Hymenoptera

Chalcididae:

Brachymeria sp., det. JAH, (SN 535, 844, 908, 911); parasite of *Hyalopsila* sp.

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Stephen H. Bullock, *Estación de Biología Chamela, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado Postal 21, 48980 San Patricio, Jalisco, México.*

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Scientific Note

DISCOVERY OF *UROCTONUS MORDAX* THORELL IN WASHINGTON, WITH NOTES ON HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION (SCORPIONIDA: VAEJOVIDAE)

Only one scorpion species has been previously known to occur in the state of Washington: *Paruroctonus boreus* (Girard), first recorded by Exline (1931. Pan-Pacif. Entomol., 8: 84). *Paruroctonus boreus* is the most widely distributed scorpion in North America and occurs from Arizona north to British Columbia and Alberta (Gertsch, W. J. & M. Soleglad. 1966. Amer. Mus. Novit., 2278: 1–54). At least two more scorpions range north from California into Oregon: *Hadrurus spadix* Stahnke, which reaches Idaho and eastern Oregon (Williams, S. 1970. Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 87: 1–62), and *Uroctonus mordax* Thorell, common in California and southwestern Oregon (Gertsch, W. J. & M. Soleglad. 1972. Bull. Amer. Mus. Natur. Hist., 148: 547–608). In 1986, *Uroctonus mordax* was collected in two Washington counties. These specimens, which belong to the subspecies *U. mordax mordax* Thorell (Hjelle, J. T. 1972. Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 92: 1–59), are deposited at the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington (UWBM). The records are as follows: WASHINGTON.